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TREMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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All communications should be addressed to the Office, 124 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves resoonsible for the opinions of correspon-Our columns are open for the discussion of all ques-

tions affecting the working classes. All communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN, 124 BAY STREET.

Meetings of Unions.

TORONTO.

Meetings are held in the Trades' Assembly Hall, King street west, in the following order : Machinists and Blacksmiths, 1st and 3rd Mon-

Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday. Amalgamated Carpenters, 2nd and 4th Monday Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday. Crispins, (159), every Tuesday. Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Laborers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Iron Moulders, every Thursday. Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday. Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c. meets in Foy's Hall, corner of York and Richmond sts., on the 2nd and 4th Friday. The Friendly Society of Carpenters and Join ers meets in the Temperance Hall, Temper ance street, on the 1st Friday.

OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall, (Rowe's Block,) Ridean street, in the follow-

Free-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Lime stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Wednesday Masons and Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Thursday Trades' Council, 1st Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday.

Tailors, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Harnessmakers, 4th Monday.

ST. CATHARINES.

Meetings are Held in the Temperance Hall, i the following order:-K. O. S. C., 1st Monday. Tailors, 2nd Monday. Coopers, 4rd Tuesday.

Mesers. Lancevield Brothers. Newsdealers No. 6 Market square, Hamilton, are agents for the WORKMAN in that vicinity.

Mr. D. W. TERNANT, Niagara Street, St. Catharines, will receive subscriptions and give receipts for the Werkman. Parties calling on Mr., Ternant will please state if they wish the paper continued. .

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1873.

THE CANADIAN TRADES' CON GRESS.

The final call for this meeting of Canada's representative labor has been issued, which we publish in another place. The meeting promises to be a great success, which will show that the Canadian workingman, is awake to his interests and moving in line with the most intelligent and progressive of his fellow toilers, both in this country and Europe. The reforms, for which we have to contend, are the same, and the means to be put forth for their attainment, must be traited and walldirected agitation, supported by commen. sense and resem qualities that are

properly directed; and to insure such an end, it is necessary that those coneerned, come together and agree upon some plan of action that will unite the scattered and various organisations of labor, for the accomplishment of such reforms as interest them as a class. By the adoption and pursuit of the means of co-operate and intelligent action on the part of labor in the past, we are indebted to-day for the many privileges, we enjoy as a class; and if we wish to hand down to posterity the rights and privileges which are the matured fruits of long and bitter struggles for reform in the past unimpaired, with the addition of our quota in the race of progress added thereto, we have got to be up and doing. If we want that subterfuge for a better law-the Trades' Union Act-to take shape in our favors, so as not to be a dead letter on our statute books, it is not by the expression of individual disapproval nor the condomnation of the Criminal Amendment Act, in our respective lodge rooms, but by collective and intelligent action. We have got to give the powers that be to know that we understand the true intent and meaning of this subterfuge for a better law as it stands, and that the organized labor of Canada, as a whole, demand that the law be reformed, so as to meet the needs of the producers of this great country. If we wish to give the Legislature of this province to understand that the time is past when they can satisfy the demands of the labor of tion will be consummated to such an ex this country by milk and water meas- tent among his fellow crafts-men tion only, we must do it by united ness, power for good, and cosmopolitan be represented at this first Canadian Labor Congress on the 23rd of Sept., and there place their veto upon unequal Legislation as a class, and give shape to such reforms as the industry of Canada may need in the views of those who form the mass of the population. When we have given intellgent expression to the feelings of the organized labor of this country collectively, with regard to needed reforms in the interests of labor, then will the workingmen know that they have done their duty; and if their voice is still not heard in our legislative halls, it will not be from ignorance on the part of those who assume to represent the people with regard to the wants of the workingmen. and if they remain deaf to the continued appeal of united labor outside. labor must only find ways and means to get inside, which can, and will be done. for the reforms which to-day are reaching and elevating the masses, cannot go backward. Then our advice to the best friends of the produces of this country, is to be and remain firmly united; let u come together annually, and reason upon the needs of our class, and under Providence, work out our own salva-

EXCLUSIVENESS.

Last week we gave place to a communication, under the above heading taking exception to our views of the previous week, and in which our correspondent has failed to show us where we were at fault, as we have not undertaken to support the merits of either Union. We leave that to the members of the respective organizations in question, as we are only in a position to deal with what has become public.

We have said that the action of the U.S. Labor Congress was exclusive and un-American, as expressed in the resolution that called forth our remarks, we are yet of that opinion. Though being in accord with the general action of the Congress, and wishing every success to the M. & B. Union in the good work they are engaged in, yet we cannot treat the existence of the Amalgamated Engineers on this continent as a schiem and though it were, there is often good grounds for schism but in this case the the H. B. Union has grown up in relation to the United States, and our America and done a good work in their word for it, Canadian industry will craft: "On the other hand, the Amalga- take care of itself. With regard to our torest by the wookingmen of to-day, matter lingiplests, though being founded

its mission to labor irrespective of creed, nationality or boundary lines, they have, in some parts of America, crossed the path of the M. & B. Union, who have taken upon themselves, backed by a labor congress to demand that the Amalgamated Engineers leave the organization they are at present members of, and request that they join the M. & B. Union, chartered under the government of the land, and in which they labor. What an absurdity for one American citizen to make such a demand of another. We have not the slightest hesitation in saying that many of the Amalgamated Engineers in the United States are citizens of that country, and it is the privilege of all to become such, and we further see no reason why the Amalgamated Engineers in the United States may not become chartered under the laws of that country as well as the M. & B. Union. However, if the Amalgamated Engineers are an evil on this continent, they are an existing evil that is not to be got rid of by high sounding demands from a Trades' Congress, and we think the true course to pursue, is to work in harmony, seeing that both organizations have the same object in view-the amelioration of the condition of their class, for the accomplishment of which they should go hand in hand. The adoption of this course for a while might bring about the realization of our correspondent's earnest wish for oneness in Union, and he may yet live to see the day that amalgamaures, having the name of labor legisla- throughout the earth, that their oneaction. Then let every Labor Union fraternity will be the wonder and admiration of the world.

AN UNJUST TARIFF.

We live in a land, to use the expression, "flowing with milk and honey." Everything to make a people self-sustaining is at our very door, and still we are dependent, to a very great extent, for manufactured articles that we possess the raw material for in abundance and every facility for their manufacture. No one acquainted with the natural resources of this country can attempt to deny the truth of this statement, and with all this our position is not much more than tillers of the soil, and tenders of the herds and flocks to feed the artizans of foreign countries. We naturally ask ourselves why should those things be, knowing that a people to be great and happy, must be self sustaining in every respect as near as possible; and in looking round for an answer, we find that the American competes with us at 15 per cent. of an advantage. A protective tariff in America is not really necessary to pro tect the labor of any section of the continent, as the condition of the working classes is near alike; but when a tariff does exist in the United States to the extent of thirty per cent. we must say that it is a gross injustice to the industry of this country not to retaliate to the same extent. Our present tariff. to all intents and purposes, gives the American manufactures a premium of 15 per cent. to compete in our market. They flood our market with salt at less than cost for a time, purposely to cripple our own young and rising industry in this necessary article.

While the American market is practically shut to our manufacturers by a tariff of 30 per cent. our western oil regions are flooded with American oil barrels at a tariff of 15 per cent. while we cannot send a barrel into the American market without paying twice the tariff for the privilege, and as a result, our Canadian coopers have got to go and enrich a foreign country by their production, who, if properly protected, would not only be enabled to supply our own market with home manufacture but perhaps turn the present import into an export. We demand for the labor of this country fair play with foreign trade other than the United

production of labor over three thousand miles away. We did once have mills for the manufacture of railway iron, but foreign competition was allowed to drive them to the wall for the want of a proper tariff, that would proteet home: industry. ... The rolling mill in this city was sold out and broken up a few days ago, after years of semi-idleness, and the busy throng whose industry tended to increase the greatness and wealth of the State, now and employment in:Cleveland and Pittsburg, and so on through the whole chapter. We have not one iron manufacturing establishment in the great Province of Ontario, though possessing the purest ore, which we have the extreme pleasure of seeing conveyed to Charlotte, the port of Rochester, to be smelted. It is a matter of thoughtful consideration to us how soon we shall become husbandmen and shepherds to the artizans of more progressive countries.

THE LOWER MIDDLE-CLASSES.

Amongst other explanations offered by Liberals of the adverse result of certain recent elections, there is one in the Times of Thursday worth notice. The writer, explaining the "alienation of the lower middle-classes" from the liberal Government, says, "They believe, either rightly or wrongly, that the working men, through their trades unions, have brought about the great advance: in house - rent which they have added needlessly from 20 to 50 per cent. to the cost of nearly every commodity which is necessary to the health or comfort of a respectable family. They further believe that in the vast majority of cases what the working man' thus wrings from their limited incomes he spends in drink, or otherwise wastes, and then in time of need becomes a burden with his family upon the poor rates which they have to pay, or to the medical charities which they have to support." The writer and the class he represents being indig nant at this must revenge themselves on somebody, and he thus points out the offenders. He says, "In the face of all this they see the 'working man' the fondled pot of both great political parties;" and therefore our logical "lower middle-class" man thinks the Liberals ought to be punished because they are going to extend household suffrage to the counties.

Nobody can doubt for a moment that the "lower middle-class" people are very respectable; but who, after a display like this, can doubt that they are very foolish. They clearly want to have the "working men" rubbed out for the following reasons:-They insist on high wages. They form themselves into trades unions. They establish cooperative shops. In every possible way they are trying to ruin the country. What can be more outrageous than the fact that through their outcries Parliament has interfered to prevent the adulteration of food and medicine? Eight ounces of chicory in a pound of bad coffee used to bring in a paying profit. Turmeric and flour, sharpened up with pepper and other lively ingredients, at one time yielded good result in gain when sold as mustard; and now respectable families in the grocery trade are prevented from indulging in the little sophistications which enabled them to make ends meet. The milkman is not allowed to water his milk, nor the baker to put alum in his bread Surely no more vexatious annoyances than such prohibitions as these can be well imagined; and these things have come to pass since the working men have been made pets of.

The injured "lower middle-class may well be angry with the Government for interferences, which no doubt Mr. Fawcott will assure them are against the principles of a true political economy. The writer of this letter, who signs himself A. W., does not suggest any remedy. Very likely he would put down trades unions, and close co-operative shops, and pass stringent laws to prevent working men from getting such in sufficient quantities to insire the in England, second to adopt a more States, the evil is equally glaring. We wages as would leave them anything to tion of 1862. In addition to the main successful difficulty in the state of sail said the second of the sail of the sa

ever which our traffic runs, are the a professorship in political economy for the purpose of instructing workers how to do the largest possible amount of work for the smallest possible allowance of wages in and non-risk or an

It is well that such ideas as A. W.'s, should be put before the world in the columns of the Times. Working men ought to know what others think of them, especially as such knowledge furnishes some intimation as to what they ought to think of others. It would not be wise to seek for the disfranchisement of the "lower middle classes:" but some agency ought to be employed to convince them that the world was not created for their special advantage, and to impress on them the fact that if they mean to prosper in it. they had better be silent for a time, and try to abolish knavery and folly amongst themselves, as an easier and more profitable thing than running a muck against the working classes.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At a stated meeting of the Journeymen Sandstone Cutters of Ottawa, held on the 2nd September, the following members were elected office-bearers for the current quarter :- President, Wm. Gauld; Vice-President, William Reid; Financial Secretary, John Limond; Corresponding Secretary, Alex. Cumming; Treasurer, Donald Robertson; Tyler, William Sinclair.

TO THE ORGANIZED LABOR OF CANADA.

BROTHER WORKINGMEN. - The preliminary circular, issued by the Toronto Trades' Assembly, being so favorably responded to by the various Unions addressed, the Assembly feel encouraged to issue this final call for the first Canadian Labor Congress. to be held in the hall of the Toronto Trades' Assembly, 74 King street west, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 23rd September, 1873.

The different questions set forth in the previous circular, and numerous other questions of vital importance to the labor of this country, will come under the consideration of the Congress.

Also, the forming of a permanent Labor League, to be known as the "Canadian Labor League," its sessions to be held annually, for the purpose of forming such laws as are calculated to promote the interests of the working classes.

It is earnestly requested that each Union receiving this circular will proceed at once to the election of delegates to represent them in this first council of Canadian Labor, and forward the names of the delegates forthwith to John Hewitt, ONTARIO WORKMAN office, Torono.

That Unions may be equally represented. it is proposed that each Union having less than fifty members be entitled to send one delegate; over fifty and under one hundred, two delegates; over one hundred, three delegates.

It is hoped no organization will be un-(Papers favorable to the cause please copy.)

FROM TORONTO TO VIENNA.

[No. 4.]

HOTEL TAUBER,

VIENNA, August 15th, 1873. I have been in Vienna something over a week, but so far have seen but very little of the city excepting that portion lying between the hotel on Praterstrasse and the exhibition grounds. It is, however, very large, having a circumference of some twelve miles; and in point of wealth and size, is generally admitted to come nearer London and Paris than any other European city. Of course, Vienna presents to a stranger a great many objects of interest, and I hope to have an opportunity of witnessing some of them. The point of interest, however, at the present time, is the Exhibition and though much has been said and written descriptive of it, yet a mere glance forces one to confess how far words fails to convey a true idea of the magnitude and magnificence of the Exhibition of 1873. The main building is very much larger than any previously erected for a similar purpose, but certainly the most imposing and stupendous work is the central Rotunds. At first glance the eye fails to take in its magnificent proportions; but as we become somewhat familiar with it, we preceive, more and more, the vactages of the gigantic under-taking: To endeavor to give an idea of it by comparison, it is nearly three times as large as the dome of St. Peter's Cathedral, at Rouse, and fully twice as large, as the dome of the Lordon International Exhibi-